PHOENIX CHALLENGE 2002

Intelligence, Information Operations, and Information Assurance

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This briefing discusses: Policy and Doctrine Foundations, Processes and Players, Understanding the Threat, USA Patriot Act, The Information Dominance Center and Major Challenges. This briefing was given during the Phoenix Challenge Conference and Warfighter Day.

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IATAC Collection, information operations, information assurance

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Intelligence, Information Operations, and Information Assurance

AGENDA

Policy and Doctrine Foundations
Processes and Players
Understanding the Threat
USA PATRIOT ACT
The Information Dominance Center
Major Challenges

Information Operations Doctrine

JP 3-13 (Information Operations)

Offensive IO

OPSEC

PSYOP

Military Deception

Electronic Warfare

Physical Attack/Destruction

CNA

Defensive IO

Information Assurance

OPSEC

Physical Security

Counterdeception

Counterpropaganda

Counterintelligence

Electronic Warfare

Public Affairs and Civil Affairs are related IO Activities

Joint and Army doctrine are mutually supporting

Intelligence supports IO

FM 3-0 (Operations)

"Each element may have offensive or defensive applications."

OPSEC

PSYOP

Military Deception

Electronic Warfare

Physical Destruction (Attack)

CNA

Information Assurance

CND

Physical Security

Counterdeception

Counterpropaganda

Counterintelligence

Public Affairs and Civil Military Operations are related activities

Intelligence, Information Operations, and Information Assurance

The Army's approach to IO management is built on the IO TRIAD:

- **The G-2 provides the intelligence support and some operational capabilities.**
- **The G-3 is the Army's IO lead, and has OPCON of the Army's full spectrum, IO field deployable force – the Land Information Warfare Activity (LIWA).**
- **The G-6 is the Army's CIO, and provides the foundation of Information Assurance policies.**

The Army's Space and Missile Defense Command provides the Joint interface to USSPACECOM.

Traditional Processes vs. Information Operations Processes

FIRES		INFO OPNS
What **or Who to Attack**	**DECIDE**	***Who*** **or What to Attack**
Acquire the Target	**DETECT**	**How to Acquire**
Attack The Target	**DELIVER**	**Attack the Target**
Conduct BDA	**ASSESS**	**Conduct BDA**

Similar targeting process

Traditional Fires vs. Information Operations Targeting Objectives

Describe the Effects of Target Attack on the Enemy

FIRES		INFO OPERATIONS
Reduce available options or COAs	LIMIT	Minimize influence
Preclude effective combat system cohesion	DISRUPT	Reduce Effectiveness
Alter time of arrival	DELAY	Slow decisionmaking
Tie up critical resources	DIVERT	Redirect resources
Ruin the target's structure	DESTROY	Eliminate influence
Inspect/Assess	DAMAGE	Often Subjective

Similar objectives

Understanding the Threats' Tactics

"... 99% of Computer Attack is Access."
LTG Minihan, DIRNSA March 1998

Relationship between a probe, or an intrusion and a computer network attack (CNA) is often one key-stroke ... Without access there can be no external CNA.
Access and exploitation are required even in absence of attack.

At least 88% of all intrusions to Army networks in CY 00 came from the exploitation of KNOWN vulnerabilities.

- **How we might conduct CNA is a clue to how "they" might conduct CNA. There is tremendous value from Red Teaming.**

- **Must view "probes" as Intelligence Preparation of the Battlespace, and a precursor to CNA. We must be able to detect, and recognize the activity; this is attack sensing and warning.**

- **Effective computer network defense requires cooperation between the network operators, end users, CNA Forces and intelligence assets.**

USA PATRIOT ACT of 2001 Helps

The Act does not erode Constitutional protections, it does not minimize E.O. 12333, but it does insert "technology neutral" language to help in the war on international terrorism.

Section 217 defines a *computer trespasser* as "a person who accesses a protected computer without authorization and thus has no reasonable expectation of privacy…"

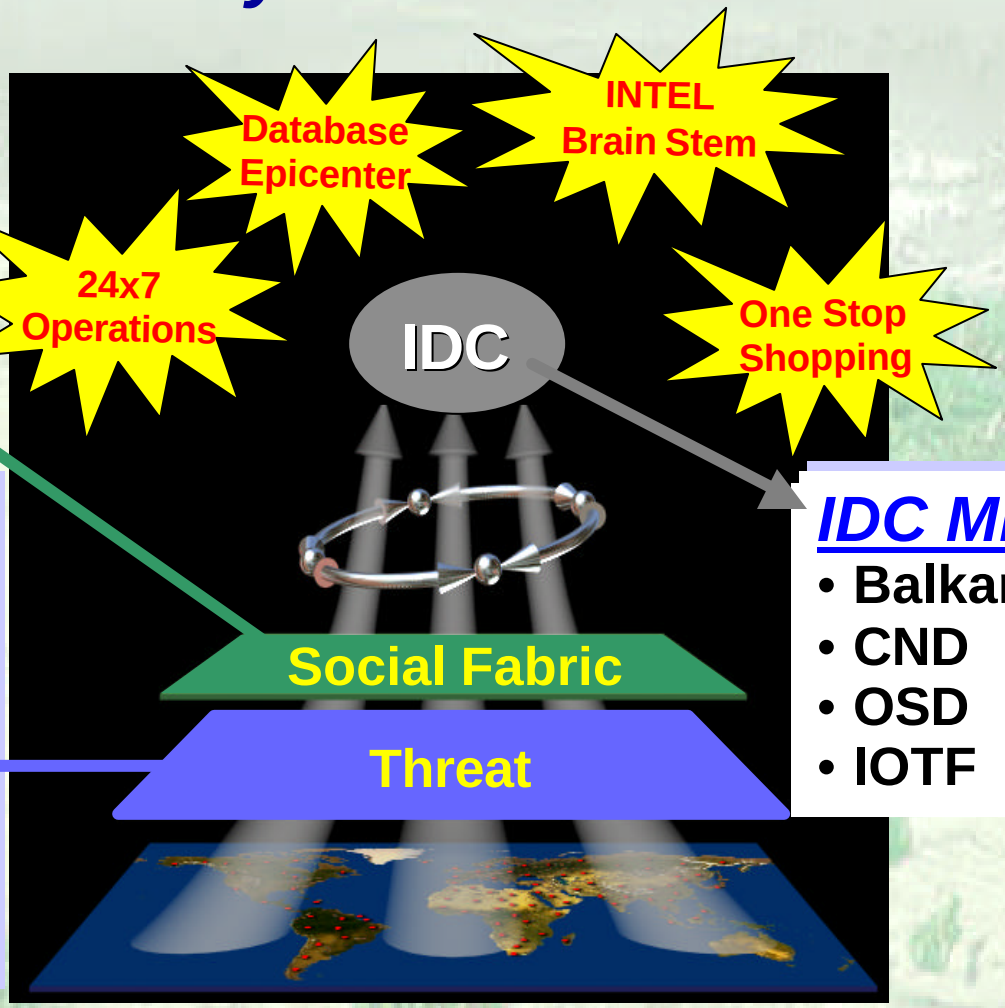
This Section authorizes a computer system owner to consent to the interception of computer intruders' communications without a court order, so long as the government conduct is part of a lawfully authorized investigation.

Other important Sections include 203, 206, 207, 224, 504, and 905.

INFORMATION DOMINANCE CENTER
The Army's TOC for IO

Social Fabric
- Mugs
- Thugs
- Wackos

Asymmetric Threat
- Complex & Changing
- Adaptive,Cunning & Learning
- Asynchronous
- Commercial Technology Levels Playing Field



IDC Mission
- Balkans
- CND
- OSD
- IOTF

The Major Challenges

- **Definition and implementations : Legal/Regulatory policies**
- **Robust, fault tolerant technologies with built-in security features, configuration management**
- **Intelligence support to IO:**
  More, Faster, New Areas (subjects, and locations), languages (human, and technical)
- **IO education and training challenges**
- **Skill identifiers and optimal force mix; enlisted, warrant, and officer**
- **Personnel turnover**
- **IO funding issues – Nothing is more complex, or critical**